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An appendix to this convenient volume supplies pertinent texts of ordinances, statistical tables and other matters. There is a good bibliography. The literature in English upon the subject of the book is most meager; little better is at hand than brief sketches in the pages of Schloss, Bliss, and Dawson.

ROBERT F. FOERSTER.

NEW BOOKS

ARTAUD, A. and others. *De la sanction par l'autorité publique des accords entre chefs d'entreprises industrielles et commerciales pour l'amélioration des conditions du travail.* (Paris: Alcan. 1912. 1 fr.)

BULLOCK, E. D., compiler. *Selected articles on the employment of women.* Debaters' handbook series. (Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co. 1911. Pp. xviii, 147. \$1.)

CLOPPER, E. N. *Child labor in city streets.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. vii, 280, illus. \$1.25.)

COLLET, C. E. *Women in industry.* (London: The Women's Printing Society. 1912. Pp. 20. 3d.)

DAWBARN, C. J. C. *Workmen's compensation appeals.* (London: Sweet & Maxwell. 1912. 8s. 6d.)

DOWNNEY, E. H. *Work accident indemnity in Iowa.* Reprinted from Iowa applied history series, Vol. I. (Iowa City: State Historical Society. 1912. Pp. 80.)

HARLEY, J. H. *Syndicalism.* (London: Jack. 1912. 6d.)

HOFFMANN, L. *La grève dans les services publics et les industries nécessaires.* (Paris: Bloud et Cie. 1912. 0.60 fr.)

KELLERSHOHN, M. *Le syndicalisme chrétien en Allemagne.* (Paris: Bloud & Cie. 1912. Pp. 3.50.)

KROPOTKIN. *Fields, factories and workshops.* (London: Nelson. 1912. 1s.)

KURUCZ-ECKSTEIN, H. *Geschichte der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Frankreich 1789-1912.* (Stuttgart: Dietz. 1912. Pp. 317.)

PORTENAR, A. J. *Organized labor; its problems and how to meet them.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. vii, 134. \$1.)

The subtitle indicates the scope and purpose of this little book. The author is an organization man, and makes a direct appeal to union men rather than to the general public. His point of departure is the McNamara case, and his plea is that all violence shall be avoided by union members and sympathisers. He holds that syndicalism, *sabotage*, and the unceasing war formed by the Industrial

Workers of the World, are not only wrong but inexpedient. Constructively the writer has nothing new or striking to propose; but his advocacy of more complete coöperation within the union, and of the taking over of the training of apprentices by the unions is worthy of note. The book is well written, and the author's sincerity of purpose, clarity of reasoning, and firm grasp of fundamental economic principles will make a strong appeal to the intelligent and unbiassed reader, whether he be a union man or not.

C. W. D.

RAYNAUD, B. *Vers le salaire minimum. Etude d'économie et de législation industrielles.* (Paris: Larose & Tenin. 1913. Pp. 518. 14 fr.)

To be reviewed.

ROUGE, C. *Les syndicats professionnels et l'assurance contre le chômage.* (Paris: Rivière. 1912. 5 fr.)

RUSSELL, E. T. *The conflict between capital and labor; a fair, candid and impartial treatment of the subject from a non-partisan and Christian standpoint.* (Washington: Review and Herald Pub. Assoc. 1912. Pp. 208. 50c.)

SANDERSON, W. J. *The industrial crisis.* (London: Siegle Hill. 1912. 6d.)

SCHWITTAU, G. *Die Formen des wirtschaftlichen Kampfes (Streik, Boykott, Aussperrung usw.).* (Berlin: Springer. 1912. Pp. xi, 490. 12 m.)

SNOWDEN, P. *The living wage.* (London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1912. Pp. 189. 1s.)

TALBOT, W. *A select bibliography of recent publications on the helpful relations of employers and employed.* (Cleveland, O.: Winthrop Talbot. 1912. Pp. 112. \$1.)

VOGEL, C. *Einkommen der Handwerker im Stadtkreis Hannover.* (Jena: Fischer. 1912. Pp. viii, 81, vii. 3 m.)

WARE, F. *Causes of labour unrest.* (London: Arnold. 1912. 5s.)

WATNEY, C. and LITTLE, J. A. *Industrial warfare: the aims and claims of capital and labour.* (London: Murray. 1912. Pp. 364. 6s.)

WEBB, S. and FREEMAN, A., editors. *Seasonal trades.* (London: Constable. 1912. Pp. x, 410. 7s. 6d.)

Report on changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1911 with comparative statistics for 1902-1910. (London: Wyman. 1912. Pp. 159. 8d.)

Report on strikes and lockouts and on conciliation and arbitration boards in the United Kingdom in 1911 with comparative

statistics for 1902-1910. (London: Board of Trade, Labor Department. 1912. Pp. 204. 10d.)

Liste systématique des journaux syndicaux. (Brussels: Bureau de la Société Internationale. 1911. Pp. 63.)

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

Report of Commission on the Cost of Living in New Zealand, together with Minutes of Proceedings and Summary of Evidence. (Wellington: Government Printer. 1912. Pp. cxxxvi, 510.)

The Commission on the Cost of Living in New Zealand assembled on May 31, 1912, and reported within three months. It was given thirteen definite questions to consider relating to the increase of the cost of living in New Zealand during the past twenty years: the direction of the increase, comparative price changes in other countries, changes in the standard of living, the role played by monopolies, the tariff, land, foreign trade, labor legislation, gold production, movements of population, or other causes in increasing the cost of living and the steps to be taken to reduce the cost of the necessities of life.

In answering these questions the commission did not collect new data, but assembled and presented the results of the most reliable investigations. The data for New Zealand consist mainly of McIlraith's indices of wholesale prices of 45 commodities for the period 1860 to 1911, and 69 budgets of family expenditure collected in 1910-1911 by the "Journal of the Department of Labor." The well-known indices of prices of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the United States and Canada are compared with those of New Zealand. The intellectual temper of the commission is shown by the nature of the authorities most frequently quoted, *e.g.*, Marshall, Bowley, Hooker, and Fisher.

The findings of the commission may be summarized as follows:

(1) Since 1894-1896 wholesale prices in New Zealand have increased about 20 per cent. (2) The greatest increase has been in foodstuffs—about 35 per cent. "Many articles of food are short in the reputed weights and measures." (3) "The rise in the cost of living, due to the increase of the prices of the articles in the uniform 'schedule of living,' has been considerably less in New Zealand than in the United States, Canada, and Germany, and appears to have been approximately the same as in the United Kingdom, but higher than in France." (4) The commission holds